

REMARKS

Applicants acknowledge, with appreciation, the courtesy extended by Examiner Alam in a telephone interview with Applicant's representative, James J. Bosco Jr., on July 16, 2007. During the interview, the differences between the present invention and U.S. Patent No. 6,122,520 to Want et al. and the Zatti Publication were discussed. Claims 8-16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) stand rejected as being unpatentable over Stefano Zatti "Naming in OSI" (hereinafter "Zatti") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,122,520 to Want et al. (hereinafter "Want"). Claims 8-16 are currently pending in this application. This Amendment amends independent claims 8 and 14 in accordance with the original disclosure. Dependent claims 9-12 have been amended. New claims 17 and 18 have been added. Support for the amendments and new claims can be found in the specification at page 8, lines 5-28 and page 9, lines 13-27, in the drawings and in the claims as originally filed. No new matter has been added.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Independent claim 8, as amended, is directed to a method for both registering and identifying individuals by providing unique URL/DNS definitions, i.e., codes created from existing structures and existing identification data transformed from discrete systems with a function apart from the Internet.

Zatti discloses OIs (Object Identifier) and DNs (Distinguished Names). Zatti shows that DNs are used for naming at the user level because of their expressiveness but are limited particularly because of their redundancy. Furthermore, according to Zatti, an OI has the ability to store very specific information about an object in a Registration Authority Tree, but has no function beyond a registration authority, i.e., for identifying, since duplication must exist to store instances of objects. According to Zatti, this duplication would be unavoidable since in order to create the information needed for a system of searching, each instance needs an identifier, and therefore OIs are important for registering objects but not for maintaining any substantive information about the objects they name. Zatti also discloses that DNs are part of a system having levels of authority. Each DN is broken into separate RDNs. The RDNs are assigned names by naming authorities. An authority is in charge of

maintaining its own RDN and therefore each RDN level has its own identifying code. The RDNs are levels which, in combination, form an identifying URL. This ensures uniqueness at the cost of having a large number of components. (See page 258, col. 2, paragraph 2 and page 259, col. 2, paragraph 3). Zatti further discloses DNs fail to give important classification (identification) information.

Want discloses a system for registering web page for objects based on their certain location. The system names web pages with a URL, in some instances based on global positioning parameters. In Want, the system uses coordinates to register a web page; the URL is encoded with geographical coordinates describing where a building, business or other object is located. Want teaches a method of finding objects at specific locations.

The system of the present invention both registers and identifies individuals based on an existing identifying system apart from the Internet. Applicant respectfully clarifies “apart from the Internet” to mean functionally apart; this is an important point because although it could still be located on a computer that could technically be coupled to the Internet, the system of the present invention is using identifying data from systems that are functioning apart from the Internet. For example, a phone book is such a system. It catalogs a system of phone numbers which can be searched based on a persons name. In addition, the phone book system exists, which means people understand how phone numbers work and how to find them. People generally know many of their closest friends and relatives phone numbers already. Using such an existing system that functions apart from the Internet allows transfer of the logic of that system. Amended claim 8 claims a search that is done in a unitary system apart from the Internet for a code which is then used within the Internet to locate the registered domain of the user. For example, a telephone directory has a function to provide service to individuals in the form of storing phone numbers for users’ phone numbers on the telephone network

As set forth in MPEP §2143.03, to establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. Where claimed limitations are simply not present in the prior art, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection is not supported. Accordingly, since Want and Zatti fail to teach identifying a

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person based on searching a discrete system for the identifying data that identifies the user on the Internet as discussed above, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established. Furthermore, both Want and Zatti also fail to teach a system that registers and identifies a person based on pre-existing data from a discrete system apart from the Internet as discussed above, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

For the foregoing reasons, the Applicant believes that the subject matter of amended independent claim 8 is not rendered obvious by the cited prior art. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 8 is respectfully requested. Claims 9-13, 15 and 17, depend directly from and add further limitations to claim 8 and are believed to be patentable for the reasons discussed hereinabove in connection with amended independent claim 8. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 8 is respectfully requested.

Independent claim 14 is believed to be patentable for the same reasons as discussed above in claim 8. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 14 is respectfully requested.

Claims 16 and 18 depend directly from and add further limitations to claim 14, and therefore are believed to be in condition for allowance.

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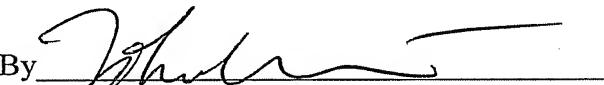
CONCLUSION

New claims 17 and 18 are directed to a method which uses a telephone directory of a mobile network or a telephone network to create pre-existing codes. Neither Want nor Zatti teaches using codes of a telephone directory system for identifying a person on the Internet or for registering a person on the Internet.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the Examiner's rejections and allowance of pending claims 8-18 are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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